

Date: Fri, 9 Jul 93 08:38:42 PDT
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V93 #836
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest Fri, 9 Jul 93 Volume 93 : Issue 836

Today's Topics:

(none)
211/845 Transmitter Tube WANTED....
2M Mobile Rig Recommendation
Attn: ALINCO DJ-580 Owners
callbook
Henry 2KD HV Problem
literacy and grammar
Minor Catharsis
new Radio Shack HT
REQUESTING CUSTOM CALLSIGNS ???
some HTX404 info from packet
TUNING A WEIRD LOAD

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: 9 Jul 93 15:10:33 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: (none)
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Help! Can some kind soul tell me how to unsubscribe? I've send many
DELETE requests to the listserv, with various permutations of my address,
and each time the listserv comes back with the comment that I am unknown
on this list, but it keeps sending me files!

HELP!

Dave Williams, NN2D

Date: Fri, 9 Jul 1993 07:16:39 GMT
From: sdd.hp.com!saimiri.primate.wisc.edu!hp9000.csc.cuhk.hk!hkuxb.hku.hk!
hkucc.hku.hk!shwlee@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: 211/845 Transmitter Tube WANTED....
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Would anyone sell me any RCA, UE or GE 211, 845, 845W transmitter tubes ?
There should be many transmitter tubes in the past 30 years, but where are
they now ?

I'm interested in all kind of transmitter tubes, but I'm not using them in
HAM radio, instead they are used in my audio equipments !

Any information or source, please e-mail to me :

SHWLEE@HKUCC.HKU.HK

Thanks in advance,

Simon

Date: 9 Jul 93 09:31:58 CDT
From: timbuk.cray.com!hemlock.cray.com!mahogany30!n3022@uunet.uu.net
Subject: 2M Mobile Rig Recommendation
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I'm thinking about getting a new 2M mobile rig. I've
been out of the market for many years. The last mobile
rig I bought was a Kenwood TR-7400 back in the early
1970s. The rig still works, but now I have a smaller car
and want a smaller rig. Plus, I know there are many new
features available since that time.

What is the hottest rig in the smallest package for the best
possible price (hopefully ~\$250.00 or less).

Thanks for the help.

Jim
n3022@cray.com

Date: 9 Jul 1993 15:12:54 GMT
From: news!sun1.clark.net!andy@uunet.uu.net
Subject: Attn: ALINCO DJ-580 Owners
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

If you own the above transceiver, and have clipped the red wire to open up the aircraft and 800 MHz bands, you might be interested in this little tip. I have had difficult monitoring our county police agency which operates in the 800 MHz area. Most of the time, I hear nothing. However, by adding 61.75 MHz to their frequency, I can now hear them quite well. (61.75 MHz is two times the Alinco's UHF first IF frequency). Give it a try!

Date: Fri, 9 Jul 1993 14:17:28 GMT
From: pacbell.com!att-out!cbnewsj!k2ph@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: callbook
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Date: 9 Jul 93 13:10:15 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: Henry 2KD HV Problem
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Darrell NR3Y says:

>The symptoms are a loud cracking sound which occurs periodically when the
>amplifier is warm. This occurs whether the amp is in operate or standby mode.

I had the same thing happen to my 3-500Z amp for 6 meters. The amp was built from a Dentron multiband HF amp. The power supply in it uses a string of 450VDC electrolytic capacitors in series to withstand the 2250 VDC plate supply. The caps are built with the metal shell connected to the negative side. Each cap has a bakelite insulator/mounting plate to attach it to the metal chassis of the amp. A cardboard insulating sleeve fits over the metal shell. What happened with my amp was that one of the sleeves worked its way up a bit exposing the metal rivet that goes thru the bakelite mounting plate. One edge of the rivet was then very close to the metal shell and the other edge wasn't far from the chassis. At some point, an arc-over occurred, laying

down a nice carbon arc path. At first, I got an arc over once in a while, but later (at the 1992 June VHF QSO Party, of course!), I had constant arc overs. I didn't find the problem until many weeks later. Sigh...

If your Henry amp uses a series configuration of filter caps, you might be experiencing the same thing I was!

73 es good luck,

Scott W01G

=====

Scott Sminkey

Software Sustaining Engineering

Xyplex, Inc.

295 Foster St.

Littleton, MA 01460

voice: 508 952-4792

fax: 508 952-4702

email: sasminkey@eng.xyplex.com

(Opinions, comments, etc. are mine, not Xyplex's...)

Date: 9 Jul 1993 13:57:42 GMT

From: nothing.ucsd.edu!brian@network.UCSD.EDU

Subject: literacy and grammar

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

(David Stockton) writes:

> Jeffrey D. Angus (jangus@skyld.tele.com) wrote:

> > Is it just me or is the literacy level in amateur really this low?

>

> Unfortunately, there are people whose native language is English,
> who are so poor that their output is indistinguishable from the first
> attempts of someone beginning to learn this language. Criticism in these
> cases is just.

Yes, I agree that clarity of writing enhances my opinion of the writer's clarity of thought. I am not alone in these sentiments; observe the three article excerpts which follow. Note that the first one of these was posted to the net almost 10 years ago, when Usenet was only a few dozen sites!

I urge people who are not naturally good at communicating in writing to take just a bit more care that what they write is clear and understandable. Rigidly correct grammar and spelling are not necessary, but when the errors are so great in number that they obscure meaning or distract the reader, communication suffers. Most people who don't write or spell well know it, and know that to be understood they really do need to take

a bit more care. We will ALL benefit thereby.

As a bit of incentive: remember that all postings to the ham radio groups are permanently archived. Your words are not fleeting. What do you want future readers to think of you?

- Brian

Date: Tue, 25-Sep-84 12:32:02 PDT

From: hartsook@sdcsvax.UUCP (Larry Hartsook)

Subject: Minor Catharsis

In article <319@ihu1e.UUCP> nowlin@ihu1e.UUCP (Jerry Nowlin) writes:

>

>This flame is for all you nitpicking arrogant assholes that can't read an
>article without first checking it for the correct use of "its/it's",
>"your/you're", "there/their/they're" . . .

Okay fool, you might have a point if we nitpicking assholes got peeved about an occasional error. BUT it's not the occasional error that bothers us; it's the chronic one that turns us into screaming grammarians. 'Look for the content,' you say. It is impossible to look for content destroyed by bad grammar, bad usage and bad style. Every person who's ever written anything and had it criticized because of misspelled or improper words has cried, 'You didn't even look at what I was trying to say!' So what? What sort of insight can I expect from someone who hasn't the brains (or, more likely, the desire) to be sure that what he or she wrote was correct? None, at least that's what I feel when I read some piece of illiterate, content-charged garbage.

If what you have to say is important, take the time to couch it in terms that will convey its importance (and I do not mean obscure it with polysyllabic latinates and convoluted language). Ideas put forth clearly, precisely and correctly exert much more force than the same ideas put forth in ungrammatical constructions.

I doubt very much that is all that difficult to write a grammatically correct article. Most people really do know how to write or at least have access to something that will tell them what is correct and what isn't. A dictionary and the MLA Handbook can work wonders.

Hey, this is fun!

Larry Hartsook

UCSD Pascal/EMU Project

Date: 9 Jul 93 10:02:35
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!
ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!uwm.edu!caen!rphroy!rcsuna.gmr.com!rcsuna.gmr.com!
vbreault@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: new Radio Shack HT
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <930707.182152.6c2.rusnews.w165w@garlic.sbs.com> system@garlic.sbs.com
(Tony Pelliccio) writes:
v111qheg@ubvms.cc.buffalo.edu (P.VASILION) writes:

> Hi all. Radio Shack just releaded a 440 hand held. The HTX-404. It looks
> exactly like to -202, Havn;t had time to play with it, even though
> I work at a Radio Shack (mgr dont like ppl playing with stuff :-(...)
>
> I dont reccomend or endorse this product. I do not speak for my employer.
> I'm not doing this to increase sales at my store. So dont start flaming the
> messanger.
>
> If you do buy it let me know how it works for you and you opinion to it.

You know, this brings up a good point. You work in a what's supposedly
called "America's Technology Store" and they won't let you play with the
stuff, even though you're a licensed amateur? How the heck else are you
suppose to learn what the rig can and can't do. Reading the manual is
ok, but you learn by doing. Print this out and show it to your manager
if you want. This explains why alot of RS people are totally clueless
when it comes to their products. If it doesn't have a catalog number, it
doesn't exist. {sigh}

WARNING: I work part-time for Radio Shack. Some of the things I say may
be interpreted by some as commercialism. If that offends you then read
no further.

At RS 01-6358 in Center Line, MI we are encouraged to get some first hand
experience with all the equipment. It's a little tough to keep up ones
sales volume while reading/operating/playing/... but we try. We have a
very knowledgable sales team and it shows in our sales numbers. If there's
an area where one of us is less knowledgable than the other it's not
uncommon to refer the customer to the more knowledgable sales person. You
just can't be a good salesperson unless you have a good understanding of the
product you're selling. That goes for real estate, electronics, cars etc.

I wish the company would allow us to take things home for a couple days.

That would be MUCH more effective than a few minutes here and there between customers or a few hurried minutes in the store on personal time.

--

Val Breault - N80EF - vbreault@gmr.com \ /|
Instrumentation dept GM NAO R&D Center \ /|
My opinions are not necessarily those of \ /--|
GMR nor of the General Motors Corporation \ / |___

Date: 9 Jul 93 12:23:59 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: REQUESTING CUSTOM CALLSIGNS ???
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

>People used to request calls of dead friends. Many club calls were obtained
>in the honor of a dead member. The reason the FCC went away from reissuing
>callsigns is that they got too lazy to figure out what was available to
>reissue.
>-Ron

i guess i would consider not using the word "lazy" for this context. this
infers that the FCC is supposed to be issuing special calls but doesn't feel
like doing it this week even tho they said they would.

the fcc's got more on their plate today than they had 20 years ago and
probably less people. I also recall a problem with how the payments were
handled - this about the same time the FCC was getting beat up by the
broadcasters over their fees having no visible means of justification (also
not being authorized by Congress to set and collect fees in the first place).

the lack of special callsign issuing ability probably is due more to the old
special call system, continued growth in amateur radio and the 1970's budget
cuts than a "lazy" FCC.

Date: Fri, 9 Jul 1993 10:55:57 GMT
From: usc!howland.reston.ans.net!wupost!sdd.hp.com!apollo.hp.com!hpwin052!hpqmoea!
dstock@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: some HTX404 info from packet
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Jeffrey D. Angus (jangus@skylld.tele.com) wrote:

: This is a joke right?

: Is it just me or is the literacy level in amateur really this low?

: I mean for all the finger pointing about the CBers and the no-code
: techs, you would think that as a group we could do better than this.

It is generally considered bad manners to criticise grammar or spelling on this net. It is also not without risk, as someone immediately points out something wrong with the grammar or spelling in the criticism ! (sorry !)

There are people making valiant efforts to express themselves in what to them may be a strange language. I would not want to risk discouraging them.

Unfortunately, there are people whose native language is English, who are so poor that their output is indistinguishable from the first attempts of someone beginning to learn this language. Criticism in these cases is just.

In individual cases, leaping into criticism is unjust due to the unreliability of being able to discriminate between the beginners and the illiterates. In general, the beginners seem to me to be in the minority, yet the incidence of basic errors is so frequent that I too believe that there is an embarrassing problem.

The people who know the difference between "Your" and "You're" and between "Loose" and "Lose", for example, seem to be a small minority. Such errors in text from someone, who otherwise does not appear to be a beginner, makes me wonder if they took similar care over the meaning of what they are trying to say.

Now, I wonder what errors I made in the above text ?

David GM4ZNX

Date: 9 Jul 93 14:17:47 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: TUNING A WEIRD LOAD
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

RE: Subject: TUNING A WIERD LOAD....

>>I have an interesting r.f. matching problem.

To say the least!! What you have is a real dilemma!
(stuff deleted)

>>I can provide a good match (less than 1.3:1 SWR CW@18.134MHz) but
>>when stuff starts to change in the experiment so does the impedance.
>>we still cook things when the impedance changes quickly.

Since you can't get the matched condition down to 1->1 I would suspect that the load is quite reactive, and your tuners are not capable of dealing with the load in a stable state just for starters. Contrary to popular opinion, there are NO tuners made by man that are quite as capable as we are often led to believe. They all have some range of impedance values they can actually handle designed in. What you most likely need to do is lower the Q of the matching device to begin with. That will allow the tuner to deal with a broader range of load condition and still present something the generator can deal with. This is the situation with the input circuits of most linear amps designed for use by hams by the way. The reason there is that the typical cathode driven amps run class B, and the input impedance to the amp varies wildly when driven by the typical speech waveform, or on/off keying of CW. Perhaps taking a look at what some of the amps actually do in those input circuits would give you a real strong hint at where to start, or maybe even how to resolve the difficulty successfully. You probably NEED to know the actual impedance of your load to get in the "ballpark", so to speak. Remember that 3->1 could mean either 150 ohms, or 17 ohms when the target is 50. Obviously, those values demand quite a different set of parameters in the matching device! Not to mention the impact on the generator (ur 781 or whatever) when its looking at them, trying to deliver power!

Be careful, and good luck!
Paul
WB2OYC
odonnellp@mar65.mar.ora.fda.gov

Date: (null)
From: (null)
At this location, ftp to 155.212.2.2 works (slowly), but anomaly.sbs.com does not.

So, can anyone tell me what the files ham.nfo (153 MB), hamcall.129 (91 MB), hamcall.all (124 MB), and stations.149 (89 MB) contain?

73,
Bob K2PH

--

Bob Schreibmaier K2PH | UUCP: ...!att!mtdcr!bob
AT&T Bell Laboratories | Internet: bob@mtdcr.att.com
Middletown, N.J. 07748 | ICBM: 40o21'N, 74o8'W

Date: (null)
From: (null)
In article <6344@spdcc.SPDCC.COM> bondc@spdcc.COM (Asmodeus)
writes:

>There's a great difference between written and spoken
>language. The first is a frozen representation of language,
>the second is the real thing -- alive, dynamic, chaotic, and
>exciting. Written language follows a standard form which
>does not exist in spoken language, in English and most other
>languages, a rough representation of some dialect spoken in
>the past but currently dead. Written language, at least
>non-fiction, must be clear, clean, and to the point to
>qualify as "good writing."

As you almost suggest, good fiction writing can be as real
as spoken language. I think it is often more exciting than
spoken language, not out of any inherent superiority but
rather because of the ways both are commonly used.

Truly great use of the spoken language is increasingly rare,
witness the paucity of great lecturers in most universities,
courtrooms, and legislative councils, once the venues of
some of the most stirring and provocative rhetoric one might
hear.

But in fiction writing, the tradition of using the language
to create imaginative universes the likes of which would
defy spoken utterance is alive and well. Somewhat in both
bailiwicks are poetry and drama, where the written language
is not fully actualized until it is spoken. In the case of
drama (poor poetry, the eternal stepchild, at least in
English), the relationship between the writer and the actor
bridges -- synthesizes may be a better word -- the worlds of
written and spoken language, in the best examples to the
great advantage of both.

So I think it would not do to leave the impression that the
spoken language is the only "real" manifestation, in case

some readers glossed over (ha ha) your phrase "at least nonfiction."

>The best way to learn to write well is to write summaries.
>The better one is at taking an article and condensing it
>into as few words as possible, the better one will write.

Early in his career, Chekhov was a journalist. Among his duties was to write filler material (a more important activity in the days when newspapers were matters of lead type). He said this work taught him a lot about expressing himself in the minimum number of words. This was evidently a foundation for his incredible economy and compactness.

To generalize a bit on **how** to learn to write, one of the key elements is to learn to read, really read, I mean. Not just to get through what is said, but to notice how it is said and why it was said in that particular way from among the many alternatives the writer might have chosen.

Similarly, in music it is as much the listening as it is the playing, and often a composer's main task is create a sound-picture that could not have been heard before. One reason we dote on the classics is that no matter how many times we listen to certain works, we keep hearing more in them.

There's a good comment on this sort of thing by Picasso, who says: "There are painters who transform the sun into a yellow spot, but there are others who, thanks to their art and intelligence, transform a yellow spot into the sun." NB the illumination of his use of the word "art."

As to training, learning how: possibly the **most** important of **all** things is the doing itself. Poor Schubert, dead at 31, left us a thousand pieces of music. Egon Schiele, dead at 28, left us a thousand paintings and drawings. (Sorry, a comparable writer does not occur to me at the moment; there must be many.) The idea's as old as the hills : one learns by doing.

As you note:

>Keep dictionaries and stylesheets for reference, but there
>is nothing that will teach one to write except writing.
>Lots of writing. I work my students to death, but it pays
>off.

Musicians, especially, get diverted by technique. Surely we've all heard lots of concerts that were perfect but deadly so.

When all is said and done (thank god it never really is), to be an artist is merely to find the heart's commands inevitable.

<> Above all, this book is not concerned with Poetry.

<> The subject of it is War, and the Pity of War.

<> The Poetry is in the pity.

<> -- Wilfred Owen, "Poems" (1920), Preface

--

Jess Anderson <> anderson@maccc.wisc.edu <> Madison Academic Computing Center
Uni-Wisconsin <> 1210 West Dayton Street / Madison, WI 53706 <> 608/262-5888
Bitnet: anderson@wiscmaccc <> Home: 2838 Stevens Str. / 53705 <> 608/238-4833

Date: (null)

From: (null)

In article <22675@netcom.UUCP> jfh@netcom.UUCP (Jack Hamilton) writes:

>Clay, perhaps you should give up and become a descriptive rather than a
>prescriptive grammarian.

I don't imagine that many here -- Arnold and Rob, certainly, perhaps Jess -- really understand the delicate line I walk between the two. This is mostly because almost nobody other than linguists have any idea what a linguist *is*, though many *think* they know.

I am, by interest and training, a linguist. Linguists have little, if any, use for prescriptive grammar -- and for very good reason. I am also, by training, an English teacher, and pedagogy alone requires some prescriptivism. On top of all that, even linguists are allowed to have their little quirks and annoyances, though they're likely to feel a bit guilty about having them.

There's a great difference between written and spoken language. The first is a frozen representation of language, the second is the real thing -- alive, dynamic, chaotic, and exciting. Written language follows a standard form which does not exist in spoken language, in English and most other languages, a rough representation of some dialect spoken in the past but currently dead. Written language, at least non-fiction, must be clear, clean, and to the point to qualify as "good writing." Phrases such as "what I really mean to say" on the fourteenth line of the

paragraph are inexcusable, but all too common; if it was what you meant to say, then why the hell didn't you say it in the first place, and save fourteen lines of redundant, muddy babble?

I get mail asking for references of "good grammars" so that people can become better writers. The only thing those Latinesque things which have nothing at all to do with the English language accomplish is ruin people's writing. Other than Noam Chomsky, the worst writers alive are academicians in English departments, who cannot even write a simple memo without filling it full of polysyllabic "learned" borrowings -- instead of clear, straightforward Anglo-Saxon words.

Prescriptivism, Jack? No, prescriptivism is the reason so very few English speakers can write.

More than half of basic English vocabulary is made up of short, meaningful Anglo-Saxon English, and most of those words mean nearly the same thing as they did when Chaucer wrote. Basic English *is* basic English because those humble, unlearned native Anglo-Saxon words are most often the best words for what we want to say.

The best way to learn to write well is to write summaries. The better one is at taking an article and condensing it into as few words as possible, the better one will write. Keep dictionaries and stylesheets for reference, but there is nothing that will teach one to write except writing. Lots of writing. I work my students to death, but it pays off.

--

Date: 9 JUL 93 08:24:38
From: aio!lark.jsc.nasa.gov!kell@ames.arpa
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <93187.185942U42157@uicvm.uic.edu>,
<930707.180452.5j2.rusnews.w165w@garlic.sbs.com>,
<21ijmi\$sra@lester.appstate.edu>
Reply-To : kell@lark.jsc.nasa.gov
Subject : Re: callbook

In article <21ijmi\$sra@lester.appstate.edu>, HOFFMANMK@CONRAD.APPSTATE.EDU (Marvin Hoffman) writes...

>In <930707.180452.5j2.rusnews.w165w@garlic.sbs.com> system@garlic.sbs.com
>writes:
.
.
.
>> 3) For some real fun, Anomaly!
>> telnet 155.212.2.2 (anomaly.sbs.com for the clueless)
>> login as HAMRADIO, you'll be prompted for your callsign. You then
>> have access to the Anomaly callsign server and several hundred meg of
>> ham-related files that are FTP'able....
>
>Can someone confirm that #3 has a valid address?
>I have tried to telnet tonight to both the numerical address and the
>anomaly.sbs.com and my system says that neither can be found on internet.

Well, I tried the 155.212.2.2. Other than being a little slow in response,
it worked nicely. I didn't try the alpha address.

>
>Some help, please, I would like to look at the several hundred meg of ham-
>related files.
>
>Thanks, Marv Hoffman, KD4EGV
> Appalachian State University
> Boone, NC
>
>Bitnet: HOFFMANMK@APPSTATE.BITNET
>Internet:HOFFMANMK@CONRAD.APPSTATE.EDU
>
>
>

End of Info-Hams Digest V93 #836
